## SOUTHREN PRESS

"WASHINGTON CITY. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

Morthern Loyalists and Bouthern Mal-

National Intelligencer, true to its voen ily engaged on alternate days, in mag-orthern loyalty," and abusing "South-stants." In its issue of yesterday is olina, (to which we have probably dediore attention than it merited,) by an eulogium on KORTHERN LOYALTY! come

But passing this by, let us examine this new division of parties into Nonthern LOYALISTS and SOUTHERN MALCONTENTS. We think the former name is the best we have seen, to indicate the true character of the compromisers; and as it is more euphonious than the term submissionist. now generally applied to the Southern wing, may probably be adopted by them; and if so, the Intelligencer will be entitled to a vote of thanks. It is fully as odorous a name as that of Federalist or Consolidationist, which may well be applied to the faction (we cannot call it a party) which the Intelligencer and its aids are

There never was a period in the history of this country, when "loyalists" were not to be found to uphold the arbitrary acts of power is the roice of Jacob!" and to condemn all opposition to the registering ous," There were "loyalists" in the Virginia Convention, to cry out "treason!" when PATRICK HENRY'S eloquent warning to King GEORGE sounded the first note of alarm. There were "loyalists" after an appeal to arms was made, who denounced George Washington as a traitor. At a later period, there were equally loval subjects of our Northern ruler, John ADAMS, who punished with fine and imprisor ment those "malcontents," who dared to publish "seditious" strictures on his policy, in the

And now we find the seeds of a new set of louglists sewn broadcast by the Intelligencer, and the first specimens of the new crop on the congenial soil of the North, exhibited triumphantiv, to shake the souls of "Southern malcontents." But the Intelligencer, straining its vision ever to watch the signs of the Northern heavens whence its political polar star now shines, is deef to the anery mutterings, blind to the vivid fashes of the storm which it has aided to conjure up. In South Carolina alone it sees a speck of cloud, while to keener eyes unblinded to "malcontents," well worthy of succeeding ments are now taking place, which sistance to all infraction of State rights the first duty of patriotism, still lives in the breast of submissive spirit, which like a blind viper, hisses

Bound down too long, like Gulliver, by the thousand tiny threads wound around her limbs by political Lilliputians, she is now tearing herself free, and striving to rise to that position and occupy that place which hitherto was hers-in the van of the Southern States.

have been accustomed to hear from Old Vir-

shout the national North-with their for- Intelligencer for the pe in the South. The Richmond Whire. from the party, and of its old "loyalty," thus en lists under the bauner of the Southern malcon ents, so far as to propose the call of a Souther the day of its power and its inso idly passing by, never to return. The Whie

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

From the time that a plan of forming an Uniparty was first announced, in the New York is pers, we thought, and then expressed our doubt as to the precusability of it. In a country, who the party lines are drawn as they are in this, a party sympathies so firmly fixed, it is no established. "Almost every day brings to us from the North some frush expression of loyalty to the Constitution and the law, especially, and therefore the more welcome, from the clergy of the country. These reverend teachers have been drawn forth by a sense of duty, in unusual number, to rebuke the finantisism with which some of their brethren, and a few followers, have donomed-obelience to the law."

The fintelligencer evidently borrows its idea from its measure of Gov. Journaron, of Pennsylvania. After suggesting modifications of the Fugitive slavals with every "loyal" gentleman, in the true Peciantifian style, goes on to land this "giorism Union"—and thus gives the cue about "local disloyally slay goes on to land this use of the states, and the dangers which are anyposed to threaten it in connection with the question of slavery. Whether slavery be the cause or prefact of infidelity to the Union, and to what precise extent disaffection exist, it is not my purpose to inquire. There was local disloyally long after slavery and the question of slavery. Whether alavery be the cause or prefact of infidelity do the Union, and to what precise extent disaffection exist, it is not my purpose to inquire. There was local disloyally long after slavery shouth the inmediate source of excitement, and there will be local disloyally long after slavery, and the questions connected with it, are finally adjusted."

After referring by name to the efforts a some estimable divines, for their judicious endetwork to cast oil on the troubled waters, acc, the Intelligencer calls attention to extracts from their sermons on another column, and concludes with this complimentary remark:

"Let Southern malcontents read and see that there are strong men in the North as well as in the South."

Now, the Compromise presses generally, have absent when the political dutties of their breakers are sposition of the religious obligations resting on his flock—how very indecorous? "The clergy coming to the sessistance of the 'psece measures!" "I how the selections—a

tically frank, so unpleasant to the loval feelings of our Northern brethren, so unmistakeably Southern-that is " sectional"-in spirit, w can imagine his horror and dismay. Mournfully will he scan, first the bold language, and then the triving to build up, on the ruins of the Consticonsolation-and in blind bewilderment, like the patriarch of old, cry aloud in sore perplexity: The hands are the hands of Esau-but the voice

what quarter it may-for the imminent peril that this policy is advocated on the high and now overlanging the dearest interests, the honor, and even the existence of the South, save as a subject colony, must unite in one solid phalanx all her true sons, divided and distracted hitherto by the tricks of political jugglers, or the deceitful professions of politicians, kept to the ear but broken to the hope.

Let THE LOYALISTS recruit their ranks and parcel out in adv. nee the spoils of victory—the SOUTHERN MALCONTENTS" will be prepared to neet them-and though

" They come as fleet as forcal deer, Will drive them back as tame."

We have unfortunately mislaid the letter of Mr. Seppon of Virginia, to his constituents. declining to be considered as a candidate for reelection after the expiration of his present term. It shall appear to-morrow, for like all that ems nates from the same source, it is characterized by the eloquence of conviction, and the out pouring of as true a Southern heart as ever Virginia could boast of in the day of her highest re-

by the pride of opinion or inveterate prejudices, Don's intention, but had hoped that his reasons the aspect of the whole Southern heaven daily for retiring from his present post, might not The Constitution in the hands of the majority becomes more portentous. In Virginia the birth have still prevailed, for we are loth to lose so in Congress is no longer in existence; and stalworth a champion of Southern rights on the instead of its guarantees, the despotic will GEORGE WASHINGTON, and PATRICK HENRY- floor of the House. Yet we trust that his re- of the people of the free States is the only the nursing mother of Jefferson and Madison tirement from the public councils will be but bond of the Union. The Government of the and who yet can point in our federal councils temporary, and that he may long be spared to Union is therefore no longer a free Gorraise that trumpet voice, either on this or some ernment for them. Under the anti-slavery feel other theatre, in denunciation of Northern ings and policy of the free States, it is no longer show that the spirit of those men who deemed re- treachery and aggression, and in vindication of a safe Government. It is a dangerous despot-

at and stings brethren instead of foes, spared at such a crisis-and feeble as his health part of the people of this State, what is done may be, or however imperious the calls of pri- here to satisfy them that they have mistaker vate interest, we know his high-toned patriotism the true nature of the existing Government in too well to doubt that, while he lives, the good the Confederacy. Why, at the opening of this cause will ever need a champion in the capital of Congress, the President of the United States. The appeal to the people of Virginia from the the Old Dominion. We will not, therefore, recommends that the tax by the tariff should be Central State Rights Association, which we respeak of him, as one to whom we are about bidinereased, in order that the manufacturers of the ding adieu-but as of one who is only seek North might, by the instrumentality of the Goving a short respite from protracted labors, to re- ernment, wrest from the people of this State a

South Garolina and her Position.

In our paper of yesterday, we showed the fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the causes assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the cause assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the cause assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the cause assigned by the National and the fulfilly of the fulfilliance of the fu South Carolina and her Position open declarations of the people at public festivals—of ministers in the pulpit—and of governors and statesmen in their addresses to open legislatures and conventions. It is certainly a conspiracy which has no secrets, and walks out in the open day. But admit the fact, that South Carolina is resolved on breaking the Union—that is, going out of it herself—for we suppose no one imagines that she intends to interfere with the free will of other States, which wish to remain united together. She wishes to dissolve the co-partnership for herself, not doubting that she has a perfect right to do bo. Is not this a most startling fact in the history of the country? One of the old thirteen States—that one of the old thirteen States, which suffered most in one revolution—which was most proseperous, wealthy and happy under the British prosperous, wealthy and happy under the British Proceeding.

The conduct of the officers of Government of the officers of the prosperous, wealthy and happy under the British rule, yet cast in her lot with Massachusetts and her sister States, and periled all, and lost all but liberty—that State, which by her statesmen did as much in framing the Constitution of the Unit, ted States, as any other State in the Union (for from the draft of Charles Pincres; in the convention the Constitution arose)—that State, which stood foremost in originating and maintaining by her statesmen the second war for independence in 1812—and when the Treasury of the United States was exhausted, not only paid in advance all the direct taxes required of her people, but emptied her treasury to carry on the war and maintain the honor of the Union—that State, which in our very last contest with a forwar and maintain the honor of the Union—that State, which in our very last contest with a foreign power, displayed by her militia an unflinching valor, which veterans had cause to praise—that State is resolved to dissolve her connexion with this Union. The Intelligencer may stuff its columns with silly conjectures about her climate, geography, or aristocracy. He may call her mad—irresponsibly mad; but the contest a property of the proceeding in the case, he can find no word of complaint against the conduct or bearing towards himself of any respectable man with whom he came in contact with while in New York.

RECENTION Jan. 13, 1851. He may call her mad—irresponsibly mad; but York. WM.
there is not a man in the Union, who has any
RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1851. knowledge of human nature, or any knowledge of history, who will not turn away with con-

Does not every one know, that all men ar more prone to bear evils in government, than to resist them? It is this supineness in the people, which has always tempted tyrants and oppressors of all kinds, by one encroach the Federal Constitution, neither is there any prohibition of it there to be found. But the warrant
under which the South would act, would be the
natural right of self-protection, given by the Almighty to all men, and all nations. It would do
more to perpetuate this Union, and settle the agitations of the country, than any other plan that
could be designed—and we truly believe that it is
the only thing would attain that end.

When the editor of the Intelligencer dwells

ment after another, to sap and destroy their
liberties. The spirit of resistance is hard to
arouse—harder still to keep alive—and above
the additional to bring into direct action for redifficult to bring into direct action for rethe cares and business and pleasures of
life absorb the attention of the people; whilst
the hazards attending all changes in Government induce submission to misrule, so long the hazards attending all changes in Governupon the passages we have italicised so unpatrias it is at all endurable. When any people have made up their minds to throw off the The evils of the government must not only be wear and tear of temper under this trial.

tempt at the display of such stolidity or hypoc

intolerable, but plain and obvious. Now what are the evils, which have made the holy grounds of liberty and self-protection.

as a single State, for the plain and avowed pur- even such another. pose of excluding the Southern States from oc- Arkansas -- Another of the Union's Blum cupying and settling any portion of it with their institution ; and this fraud was committed in the House of Representatives, by admitting memthe features of this atrocious transaction. The Constitution is violated, on account of their instiof the free States by the addition of new States tion, is therefore forever gone in the Union.

shall secede from the Union." Such men as JAMES A. SEDDON can ill be Now with such views and convictions on the

erties and institutions are safe under its sway. of resolutions alluded to-being those offered is not opposed to secession and disunion, we do Chaplin, and the great spostle of the higher law

The Enquirer adds the following correction The Enquirer adds the following correction:
The New York Journal of Commerce, in noticing one of our paragraphs, says that the credit given to the Union Safety Committee of New York, in patriotically rendering assistance for the recovery of the fugitive Long, belongs to sundry individuals, most of whom are members of said committee—and that the committee, as such, did nothing in the case.

Mr. PARKER evidently writes under of obligation to the individuals who assisted him ment after another, to sap and destroy their in the reclamation—a praiseworthy feeling, but liberties. The spirit of resistance is hard to one which cannot sway the judgment of disin arouse—harder still to keep alive—and above terested persons. The facts stated, prove that all, difficult to bring into direct action for re- the delay and heavy expense, were such accidress. The cares and business and pleasures of denis as can easily be accounted for, and which areas. The cares and other dependence of the people; whilst an organized opposition always will contine to

The cost in cash, it seems, to the owners, and the individuals who furnished funds, amounted to \$800, the full value of a returned runaway government under which they live-there must stave at least. Mr. PARKER, of course, does not e deep and vital causes for dissatisfaction. include in this calculation his loss of time, and

The real value of a slave under such circum stances may be very readily estimated. Few cople of South Carolina determined, (accord- persons would be willing to give him houseing to the authority of the Intelligencer,) to room, as a present. The moral influences exbreak off their connexion with the other States erted, the Abolitionists understand as well as of the Union? No one can look into their pub- the masters-they are aiding their nefarious For our own part, we hall with joy every lie proceedings, the columns of their press, or work, even when apparently buffled. Quere? ing, when in addition to the provisions of this holy grounds of liberty and self-protection.

They affirm "that a gigantic and unconstitutional fraud was perpetrated on them by the admission of California into the Union. At the motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a small corner of motion of a few emigrants in a sm law, the organization of safety committees, and this magnificent territory, the whole territory, this result will be long and lond. Long as this large enough for a dozen States, was admitted case was, it may be longer still, before we can get

The Union of late has been a perfect Penlope's web. "Sleepless himself to give his readers bers to their seats, plainly in violation of the sleep," the editor spins long yarns one day. mandates of the Constitution. But it is not only which he is compelled to unravel the next. The violation of the Constitution which marks reckless precipitancy with which he jumps at conclusions, and puts forth as facts his own suppositions, are well exposed in the article which tutions, and in order that they may be overthrown we append, taken from the Union of yesterday and rebuked. Their power, by an increase of The letter of Senator BORLAND, and the ex-States, is forever suppressed, whilst the power planatory introduction of the editor, show the whole transaction. The insight it gives into the to the Union, is forever secured. All ability of short and easy method of doing business in the nown.

We have long knewn that such was Mr. Sepself-government—and all hope of self-protection office, and the reliability of the information of the line of the tion coming from that source, is decidedly novel and interesting.

Were the Union to attempt to explain or pal liate all its numberless inconsistencies and blun liate all its numberless inconsistencies and blun ders when exposed, it would be compelled to Crawford, Steward of Greene, Sevier, Sadler

great pleasure the communication of Senator Borland, of Arkansas, relative to the resolutions introduced into the legislature of that State, which appeared in our paper of Sunday last.—
These resolutions came to us in pamphlet form, in a very crowded mail, with the name of Mr. Flourney written on the margin; and upon glancing over their contents, we thought they were temperate and appropriate, and sent the to the compositor, supposing they had passed, without carefully noting the title page. In penning the brief editorial notice of them, we so characterized them, inadvertently, although they are correctly headed as "introduced;" but our remark conveyed a wrong impression of their disposition. We are obliged to Mr. Borland for calling our attention to the matter, and, after looking into into it, we have no doubt that he is perfectly right in his suggestions upon the sub-

"MAI. FLOURNOY'S RESOLUTIONS.—The resolutions introduced in the house by Maj. Flournoy, on federal relations, (which were published in our last week's paper.) were taken up by that body on Tuesday last, (24th December,) and laid on the table indefinitely.

I am not aware, and do not believe, that any later information has been received in this city from Little Rock; and even if later, I am very

sure it cannot be different from this.

As some evidence (and a very satisfactory one to all who know the paper, and how true an exponent of the public sentiment of his State is the editor) that such resolutions as Mr. Flour-

the editor) that such resolutions as Mr. Flournoy's neither have passed nor could pass the
legislature, I extract the following editorial from
the same paper of December 29th;
"OUR DELECATION IN CONGRESS SUSTAINED BY
THE SENATE.—The passage of a joint resolution
in the senate, on Monday last, by an almost
unanimous vote—21 to I—teadering the thanks
of the State to our delegation in Congress for
the bold stand they took in favor of Southern
rights and ag inst Northern aggression, is a
strong and unequivocal expression of the seniof that body—exhibiting the fact that they do
not approve or endorse the 'compromise' measof that body—exhibiting the fact that they danot approve or endorse the 'compromise' measures which were passed at the last session of Congress. It also shows how that body will receive and dispose of Mr. Flournoy's resolutions (if they ever get to the senate) of 'thanks to the great and good men of all parties' in Congress who united and aided in passing those measures. It is very evident that the senate, after passing the resolution of thanks to our delegation for appealing the resolution of thanks to our delegation for opposing the pasage of these measures in Con-gress, will. with equal unannity, vote against a resolution of thanks to those men who aided in

their passage.
"We judge from this strong expression of the senate, that its members are not ready to make any other concession, or to submit to any other sacrifice, [whereby the rights or honor of the sacrifice, [whereby the rights or honor of the South may be compromitted,] which may be necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. Such a declaration would be such a degree of degrading submission as would place us at the fect of free-soilism, in an attitude of slaves and cowards. What if it should be necessary to the perpetuity of the Union, that slavery shall be abolished throughout the length and breadth of the South. Are we ready to make such a concession, or to submit to such a sacrifice? The first of Mr. Flournov's resultations declarase that we are:

"We feel certain that there is too much intelligence and patriolism in both houses of the legislature to suppose, for a moment, that the honorable members are willing to declare that the so-called 'compromise' measures were in-dispensable to the preservation of the rights of the South; and we predict that they will never offer their "grateful thanks" to Congress for

passing them."
The following shows the resolution referred to, and the action of the senate upon it. Three senators appear to have been absent. The one voting in the negative is a Whig: "SENATE

"MONDAY, December 16. "Mr. Burrow introduced the following resolu

"Resolved by the general assembly of the State "Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Arkansas, 1st. That our warm and cordial approbation be, and the same is hereby, extended to our delegation in Congress for all that part of their public and official conduct which had for its object the sustenance of the rights of the South against the aggressive legislation and spirit of the late Congress of the United States.

"2d. That the Governor be requested to enclose a copy of this resolution to each of our

delegation in Congress.
"YEAS-Messrs. Berry, Billingsley, Burke

action of the house upon this resolution of the senate, I subjoin another editoral, embracing legislative proceedings, from the same paper December 27th:

"Resolutions of THANKS TO OUR DELEGATION IN CONGRESS.—On Tuesday last the resolutions from the senate approving the course of our delegation in Congress on the adjustment measures of the last session, were—through some parliamentary legerdemain—laid on the table. On yesterday, however, a motion was made by Mr. Carroll for their reconsideration. After an exciting debate, a motion was made by Mr. Trap-nall to lay Mr. Carroll's motion on the table, and

"YEAS - Messrs. Armstrong, Baker, Billings-ley, Clinc, Denton, Dodson, Dodd, Embry, Farm-er, Foreste, Hardin, Imboden, Jackson, Johnson, Kinsworthy, Murph, Morton, Patrick, Preston Pyburn, Rosson, Simpson, Trapnatl, Walker, Woodward, and Mr. Spenker—26. "Navs—Messrs. Atk ns. Anderson, Ayres

"NAYS—Messrs. Atk 18, Anderson, Ayres Basham, Blakemore, Bradley, Bruton, Carroll Cauthron, Chandler, Eaton, Emerson, Ferguson Fletcher, Gordon, Gilmore, Hart, Harris, James Leslie, Lafferty, Miller, Mitchell, McIlroy, McRea.

ders when exposed, it would be compelled to issue a supplemental sheet daily—from which additional infliction on public patience even its friends may well heartily pray to be delivered.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.—We publish with great pleasure the communication of Senator will doubtless be carried; and we cannot doubt will doubtless be carried; and we cannot doubt that the senate's resolutions approving the course of our delegation in Congress will pass the house

by at least as large a majority."

And since, from a sense of duty, I have undertaken to show (in correction of the mistake which you have been induced to publish) the real position and true sentiments of Arkansas in regard to the so-called "compromise" legislatio of the last session of Congress, I add still anoth er editorial from the same paper I have already quoted, and take occasion to assure all who are interested that it expresses the views of a ma-jority of the people of Arkansas at least as de-cisively as the vote above given in her State sen-ate. I assert this from my knowledge as one of her citizens, with some facilities for ascerta

quietly for almost half a century, because I have lately sometimes ventured to insinuate an apology for Southern resistance; and I have deteeted my excellent wife, who believes him infallible, in the very act of committing your paper to the flames. In short, I expect to be read out of meeting soon, merely because I wish to hear both sides of the question, before I condemn either party.

For this reason, among others, I take your the remarks of "Professor Wheedon, of the University of Michigan," given in your paper of the 4th instant. Out of his full-mouthed dec lamation I shall merely select one passage, as furnishing a complete exemplification of modern

selling her fair offspring to the harem ; American Georgia is eager to outrival that shame by selling her tawney daughters to the sugar field and the gold mine." The entire article is peppered with fanaticism, and indicates a feeling of deadly antipathy, of ferocious blood-thirsty, unchristian abhorrence of the people of the South, which would scareely be justifiable in a nation subjugated and ground to the dust by a cruel and despotic enemy, towards its oppressors. But to return to the extract.

In the city of Grand Cairo, in Egypt, for ex ample, is a regular market for the sons and daughters of Asiatic Georgia-not tawney, but pure white, and of the race from which we are the highest bidder, and prostituted to the pleasures of the purchaser. It is well known that British influence is, and has been for some years past, paramount in that country, and yet we do not hear that the British government has made the slightest efforts to discourage or arrest this

the slightest efforts to discourage or arrest this traffic. Its sympathies are probably so completely absorbed by the tawney daughters of American Georgia, that not a mite could be afforded to the pure white daughters of Asiatic Georgia. Why did not Professor Wheedon touch up Squire Bull a little on this head, while he was about it? Had be expended all his froth and gall on American Georgia?

Again: This system of white slavery originates in, and is fed by Asiatic Georgia, a conditional conditions of the system of white slavery originates in, and is fed by Asiatic Georgia, a conditional conditions of the system of abject vassalage to which the peasantry was subjected, but the white slavery trade remains untouched. Why did not the Professor, while belohing forth fire, brimstones and red-hot shot against American Georgia, give a few discharges at the puissant Czar of all the Russians. But, I forgot—he is a great Abolitionist as well as Professor Wheedon?

Again: A few years ago, Lord Brougham asserted in his place in the British House of Lords, and produced documents to prove it, that in a considerable portion of the maritime coast in a considerable portion of the m

Lords, and produced documents to prove it, that When additional copies are ordered, they are to Lords, and produced documents to prove it, that in a considerable portion of the maritime coast of India, under British rule, a most extensive system of slave dealing was carried on under circumstances far more revolting than in the West Indies, or America. Hus the British government taken any measures to abolish this traffic, or to ameliarate the condition of the Derica the most abject slaves on earth? No— Parias, the most abject slaves on earth? No—
at least we hear of nothing of this kind, and
John Bull does not hide his candle under a
bushel in these matters. Why did not Professor
Wheedon reserve a modicum of his wrath for the
greatest of all the royal philanthropists, Nicholas
of Russia and Victoria of England? He had
just as much right to interfere with them as just as much right to interfere with them as with American Georgia. And his moral responsibility extends to their dominions, as clearly as

of every true Virginian. It comes in good time, who will make the people of this State a protion of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution of their dominion, as clearly as perfectly right in his suggestions upon the subject. The solution is temporary retirement from the toils and trought the depth of their dominion of their property for their benefit. The ofference is the solution to their dominion, as clearly as perfectly right in his suggestions upon the subject. The solution is temporary retirement from the toils and trought to show how those have slandered her people who declared that they were not only prepared for seattlence. The solution of the property for their benefit. The solution of the people of this State, in the tone of the seattlence. The solution of the property for their benefit. The solution of the property for their benefit. The solution of the property for their benefit. The solution of the property for their benefit is the sound of the property for their benefit. The solution of the property for their benefit is the sound of the property for their benefit is the sound of the Professor, which reminded me of a settle of the Union. The solution of the property for their benefit is the sound of the Professor, which reminded me of a settle of the Union. The property for their benefit is the sound of the Professor is the sound that the property for their benefit is the sound of the Professor is the sound in the solution of the Professor is the sound of the Professor is the sound of the Pr

them.

"This, we suspect, is the motive of some of those who have been instrumental in passing up this meeting. There is, we fear, "a can under this meat—though not suspected by a large majority of those who signed the call—Many of them, we know, coincide with us in regard to the adjustment measures. Let them be ware how they commit themselves. We hope all are for the Union, now and forever, and that all are for equality under that Union.

If the object of the meeting be to set forth our grievances ander those measuras, and to say that we, as a law abiding people, will submit to them, provided no further encroachment be made on the rights of the skeveholding States we shall heartily respond—Amen. But we can never say we are satisfied with the adjustment measures, nor thank nor gratify those who contributed to our degradation."

As an act of justice to the legislature of Arkansas and her congressional delegation, I respectfully request the publication of this in your paper.

I am, very respectfully, SOLON BORLAND.

To the Editors of the Southern Press.

GENTLEMEN:—Though a native and resident of the North, and brought up "at the feet of Gamaliel," I am, to the horror of my country neighbors, a subscriber to your paper, and probably the only person living within five hundred miles, that reads it, or that consequently knows what is actually going on in the South. Our parson, who is really a worthy well-meaning man, but who regularly preaches sedition and bloodshed every Sunday, has lately managed to leave me out of the vestry, where I had nestled quietly for almost half a century, because I have lately sometimes ventured to insignate and to be 50 cms long and 31 cms wide. Where the manuer couled to require by the court of the restriction of the 30 of March, 1819, and to be 50 cms lead to the whole; to be printed on double royal paper of fine quality, each sheet to measure not leas than 19 bloodshed every Sunday, has lately managed to leave me out of the vestry, where I had nestled quietly for almost half a century

pounds, with a near small pica type, and not lead-ed, in octavo pages of the same size as required by the joint resolution of the 3d of March, 1819, and to be 55 ems long and 31 ems wide. Where the matter suitable for a page cannot be brought into the octavo form with small pica type, neat brevier type will be used, the page to be 70 ems long by 41 ems wide. The proposals must state the price per page of 1,705 ems for composition for small pica plain and for small pica rule, the price per page 32,870 ems of brevier plain and of brevier rule, and the price per page for presswork, paper, folding, and stitching of each table for 1,250 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies. As a number of copies of each document are to be reserved for binding, and delivered to the binders in sheets, each proposal will state the price or rate to be deducted per page, per 100 copies, for the folding and stitching of each printed table larger than octavo. The proposals will also state the additional price for 100 copies, whendelivered stitched, for the folding and stitching of each printed table larger than octavo. The proposals will also state the additional price for 100 copies, whendelivered stitched, for the folding and stitching of each map, chart, diagram or plate, of any size or shape, that may accompany any printed report or document of this class. For the copies which are to be bound this charge is not to be made.

The third class will consist of the Journals of each house, with the appendix, tables, and index thereto; to be printed in the same manner, form, and type, and upon the same paper as the octavo printing of the second class; and the proposals will state the same particulars as are required for the second class, except that the price for presswork, paper, folding, and stitching of the journal will be stated for 1,250 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding 1,500 copies.

The fourth class will consist of the executive documents of each house, embracing

with an index to the whole, to be printed in the same manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class.

The fifth class will concist of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, and will be divided as follows:

Part A.—Resolutions and other documents from State legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class. This part of the fifth class to be printed in the same manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class.

Part B.—Treaties, messages, reports, and other

Part B.—Treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate, to be printed in the same manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class, except that the price for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching of this part will be stated for 65 copies, and at the same rate for any greater number, not exceeding less than 100 copies. This part B is for the Senate alone.

rejected.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1851, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the VicePresident's chamber, in the Capitol.